The Virginia Gazette and Alexandria Advertiſer.

(VOL. I.) THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1790. (No. 50.)

Post Master

Public Sales.

On SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY next, will be expoſed for Sale, at the Vendue Store,

A VARIETY OF

Wet and Dry Goods.

TAYLOR & WILSON, V. M.

Alexandria, July 8, 1790.

James Kennedy

Has received by the Rachael and Changeable from London, in Addition to his former,

A General Aſſortment of PATENT MEDICINES, DRUGS, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, and SPICES.—The following are a Part:

Alum; Copperas; ground Madder; Brazilletto; Logwood; Indigo and Fig Blue; White Lead; Spaniſh Brown and yellow Ochre ground in Oil; Pruſſian Blue; Verdigriſe; Vermilion; red and white Lead dry; Nutmegs; Cloves; Cinnamon; Mace; Saltpetre; white Wine Vinegar; and a few Boxes and Jars of Bloom Raiſins.—Alſo, HYSON TEA of the lateſt Importations, and of the firſt Quality, by the Cheſt or Retail.—Likewiſe, a general Aſſortment of SHOP-FURNITURE, VIALS, and SURGEONS' POCKET-INSTRUMENTS, &c. &c.—which are for Sale on the moſt reaſonable Terms, for Caſh or Produce.

Alexandria, July 1, 1790.

Bladenſburg, June 25, 1790.

A Meeting of the Members of the *Bladenſburg Jockey-Club* is deſired at Mrs. *Adam's* Tavern, on Thurſday the 15th of July next, at 11 o'Clock, A. M.

BENJAMIN LOWNDES, Sec'ry.

Wood Wanted.

DANIEL ROBERDEAU will contract for the delivery of any kind of ſound wood into his wharf, and will pay for it load by load, as it is delivered, at the rate of ONE DOLLAR a cord. A large quantity is wanted.

Alexandria, June 17, 1790. 3w.

IN THE PRESS,

And ſpeedily will be publiſhed,

By SUBSCRIPTION,

A BOOK,

ENTITLED,

Hymns and Poems.

By a Member of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church.

CONDITIONS.

THIS work will be printed on a good paper, with a new type, and ſtitched in blue covers. Price to ſubſcribers TWO SHILLINGS; one half to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, and the other when the books are delivered.

Thoſe who ſubſcribe for ſix copies will be entitled to a ſeventh. Great allowance will be made to Printers, Bookſellers, and all others, who will take in ſubſcriptions for this book, and give information to Samuel and John Adams, Printers, in Baltimore-Town.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by Meſſrs. Samuel and John Adams, Baltimore; Mr. Clarke, Bookſeller, Annapolis; the Rev. Mr. Balch, George-Town; the Rev. Dr. Thomas John Claggett, Ann-Arundel County; the Rev. William Duke, Upper-Marlborough, Prince George's County; Mr. James Adams, Printer, in Wilmington Delaware; and Meſſrs. Hanſon and Bond, Printers, Alexandria.

Upper-Marlbro', Prince George's County, April 17, 1790.

☞ CASH for RAGS.

The higheſt Price is given at the Printing-Office for *clean Linen* and *Cotton Rags*.—No Arguments, it ſhould ſeem, would be neceſſary to induce the Holders of this, to *them*, *worthleſs Article*, to exchange it for the moſt *valuable* one; eſpecially when, by ſo doing, they will not only promote their own Intereſt, but encourage American Manufactures.

☞ Excellent INK and INK-POWDER may be had at this Office.—Alſo, Anderſons' genuine SCOTS PILLS.

☞ Bills of Lading and Exchange, neatly printed on fine Poſt-Paper, to be had at the Printing-Office.

EXTRACTS *from the* PROCEEDINGS *of the* HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES *of the* UNITED STATES.

[*Concluſion of this day's debate from our laſt.*]

TUESDAY, March 9, 1790.

IN committee of the whole on the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury.—Mr. Benſon in the chair.—The aſſumption of the State Debts under conſideration.

Mr. Vining. After the very full and able diſcuſſion, which this important queſtion has received, it is with diffidence and reluctance that I venture, eſpecially after my long, but unavoidable, abſence from the houſe, to obtrude myſelf at this time on the committee. When I reflect, however, that this abſence has been employed in purſuit of the beſt information which could tend to guide and aſſiſt my judgment, I feel ſome relief from my embarraſſment. In viewing this ſubject as an abſtract queſtion of finance; and merely relative to the individual ſtates, I confeſs I behold it, in ſome degree, operating as injuſtice, and, in its effects, unequal; but when I conſider it in a more national point of view, as diffuſive of general advantages, and favourable to, perhaps the permanency as well as the intereſt of the union; I am compelled to yield ſmall local regards to a more enlarged and extenſive policy. But, continued he, in eſtimating thoſe local ſacrifices, I would endeavour to compare the value of the object, together with the certainty of attaining it, with the conſideration which is as an equivalent offered. In the preſent caſe ſome ſacrifices are to be made at the altar of accommodation and general convenience. By the ſtate which I have the honour to repreſent, thoſe ſacrifices will in proportion, be very great. She has not only provided for the intereſt of her particular debt, but has made conſiderable progreſs towards the payment of its principal. This places her in a peculiar ſituation; and, unleſs ſome modification ſhould be ultimately made, it might be conſidered as ſomewhat oppreſſive and unjuſt. But as for this modification, as far as it regards this peculiar caſe, I ſhall wait with a firm reliance on the juſtice and accommodating ſpirit of the houſe, until the bill ſhall be introduced when, I truſt, ſuch proviſion will be made as will comport with the true intereſts of the United States. I confeſs, Sir, in the contemplation of this ſubject ſo many difficulties appear on every hand, that I yet feel myſelf at a loſs how to determine, or to what ſources to apply for ſafe information. I find the public mind influenced by ſo many, and in ſuch oppoſite directions, that I find it difficult, if not impracticable, to furniſh myſelf with any guide among them which can either ſolve my doubts or lead me to a ſatisfactory concluſion. The opinions of intelligent individuals are equally various and fluctuating: Thus ſituated I feel as if I were on a precipice ſurrounded with imminent dangers, and where a ſingle falſe ſtep might prove forever fatal.

In this dilemma, continued Mr. Vining, all that is left me, is fairly to balance, as far as my mind is able to embrace them, the inconveniencies with the advantages on both ſides, and from the reſult to form the beſt determination in my power. I believe, that on principles of ſtrict and rigid juſtice, the aſſumption of the State debts would be inadmiſſible; but there are caſes in politics, as well as in juriſprudence, where the *ſummum jus* would be *ſumma injuria*; and there are inſtances alſo in politics where partial evil may be conſidered as univerſal good, and, if there ever was a caſe of this kind, perhaps it is exhibited in the one now before the committee. I am alſo convinced, that a very conſiderable part of the debt which we are about to aſſume, has been in many inſtances improvidently, in ſome, unjuſtly incurred. The union has been charged with expenſes, the benefit of which has been ſolely appropriated to individual ſtates; and I ſenſibly feel, Sir, that conſiderable diſadvantages muſt neceſſarily ariſe to the meritorious and complying parts of the union, to the benefit of thoſe which have not been ſo forward. It is alſo a painful anticipation to me, that by this meaſure a direct taxation may be ultimately ſuperinduced, in order to enable us to fulfil the engagement we now undertake; but I look upon this as a ſpeculative point, and place it, at all events, at a very diſtant period, and even ſhould our apprehenſions upon this ſubject be realized, I find great conſolation from the facility of payment which ſuch an increaſed circulation will immediately produce, and from a policy which I ſincerely believe will contribute to the harmony of the union.

Upon the whole, Sir, as far as an unfiniſhed conſideration of this important ſubject will allow me to go—from the general and extenſive influence and affection which will immediately ariſe from the great augmentation of the number of friends to the government—cemented by the tie of intereſt—from the uniformity of regulation, which will pervade your revenue ſyſtem—from a contemplation, alſo, of the ſtate debts, and the fair claim ariſing from thence to a general funding principle, I ſhall give to the reſolution my concurrence.

Thus have I diſcloſed to the committee ſome of the leading ideas which have influenced my determination. The nature, the novelty, and the importance of the object led me to conſider it upon a large and national ſcale. My ſentiments were in this view ſubmitted to the committee. I have launched my barque on the federal ocean, and will endeavour to ſteer her appointed courſe—and ſhould ſhe arrive at her deſtined port, with her invaluable cargo ſafe and unhurt, I ſhall not regret that in her voyage, through theſe unexplored depths, ſhe may have loſt ſome ſmall ſhare of her rigging, which may be conſidered as a cheap purchaſe for the ſafety of the whole.

WEDNESDAY, March 10.

In committee of the whole on the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury for making proviſion for the ſupport of public credit.

The firſt alternative, in the 5th propoſition, was read with the amendment propoſed by Mr. Boudinot, viz.

To receive a certificate drawing an intereſt of 6 per cent. per annum, payable in 15 years for the other one third of the debt, which certificate ſhall be received as ſpecie, in payment for the lands in the weſtern territory.

Mr. Sherman obſerved, that if the alternative propoſed by the Secretary, is adopted, one third part of the debt, principal and intereſt, will be extinguiſhed; but the amendment contemplates an increaſe of the debt, for one third at an intereſt will in the courſe of 10 years amount to an enormous ſum. He adverted to the ſeveral alternatives, and ſuppoſed that among the number every deſcription of creditors will be ſatisfied. If the alternative ſhould be adopted, he ſhould move to ſtrike out the 20 cents per acre—to leave the price a blank in order to wait for the report of the Secretary on the ſubject of the weſtern territory.

Mr. Boudinot repeated his objection to the propoſal of bringing ſuch a quantity of lands to market.

Mr. Fitzſimons ſaid he wiſhed the gentleman would have withdrawn his motion for ſtriking out the weſtern territory. He obſerved that the alternative propoſed by the gentleman would place the creditors in a much worſe ſituation than they would ſtand upon the plan of the report; the propoſition of the Secretary does not involve any compulſion; if the creditors chooſe to take the land they can do it, if not, they may receive their 4 per cent. and wait for the reſidue till the reſources of the country are adequate to paying them. He ſaid that the one third of the debt, placed in the ſituation the gentleman propoſes, will amount to upwards of 40 millions in ten years—certificates iſſued on this plan will induce a ſyſtem of ſpeculation beyond all idea that any ſpeculation can form.

Mr. Boudinot ſtill ſupported his motion and expatiated on the conſequences which would reſult from the adoption of the alternative.

Mr. Hartley. I wiſh not to throw unneceſſary embarraſſments in the way of the original motion to which the amendment under conſideration is offered. But ſome difficulties have ſuggeſted themſelves to my mind. I could wiſh they were obviated.

If the truth is as ſome gentlemen ſay, who advocate the reſolution without the amendment, that the weſtern lands are ſufficient to redeem one third of the debt, why not pledge them for the redemption, and place them under the direction of officers appointed by government to ſell or diſpoſe of them—and adminiſter the property inſtead of individuals—and let the money ariſing therefrom be applied to diſcharge the public debt?

I fear that the creditor who ſubſcribes to the redeemable fund agreeable to the reſolution, immediately puts one third of his debt in jeopardy; or at leaſt he can conſider it but of ſmall value.

Few men would act for themſelves and take up lands—and very few caſes would bear the expenſe of an agency.

From the complexion of the report it appears that a reduction of intereſt is intended.

For as the redeemable alternative or propoſition is rather exceptionable, for the reaſons which have been given, the creditors will be obliged to ſubſcribe to the irredeemable funds, and they will experience a loſs of near five per cent. for the ſuppoſed compenſation will go but a little way.

Poſſibly government may be charged with duplicity.

The original holder, the *bona fide* purchaſer, may perhaps have ſome reaſon to complain—ſix per cent. was promiſed, but one third is reduced.

I am alſo apprehenſive that other bad conſequences may follow the reduction of the intereſt.

Intereſt here is at ſix per cent. and not a ſufficient quantity of money to be loaned at that to ſupply the demand; the people will not wiſh to hold ſecurities which produce ſo ſmall an intereſt as four per cent.

In Europe money can be borrowed at three per cent.

Europeans will examine our funds and purchaſe our ſecurities at low rates. The revenues of America will be carried to foreign countries. We may in truth become the tributaries of foreign citizens to a great extent; to the great injury of the agriculture, manufactures and commerce of the United States.

Thoſe difficulties have ſtruck me. I think with the gentleman from Jerſey, that the weſtern lands ſhould be pledged for the redemption of one third of the debt, and officers ſhould be appointed to diſ-

pose of them—and that certificates, such as are mentioned in the amendment, or somewhat similar, should be received in payment.

This might perhaps be offered as a separate alternative—I am for the principle---and as the idea for a separate alternative is not fully seconded, I shall, as at present informed, vote for the amendment---though I shall always hold, myself open to conviction.

THURSDAY, March 11.

In committee of the whole on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, for making provision for the support of the public credit---the following proposition was read, viz.

To have the whole sum funded at an annuity, or yearly interest of four per cent. irredeemable by any payment exceeding five dollars per annum on account both of principal and interest; and to receive as a compensation for the reduction of interest, fifteen dollars and eighty cents, payable in lands, as in the preceding case.

The motion to reject the proposition was discussed.

Mr. Sherman. This proposition is to fund the debt at 4 per cent. and if the evidences of the debt are to go out of the country, I should be in favour of having as much of it funded at that rate as possible. He thought the proposition a favourable one in this view, and he was against striking out.

Mr. Sedgwick. The irredeemable quality of this proposition appears to be the chief objection in the minds of gentlemen—since it appears conceded on all hands, that a strict literal compliance with the precise terms of the original contract at the present moment cannot be made, and a modification of it is the necessary result—it becomes a subject of enquiry how we shall best meet the ideas the acquiescence of the creditors, and conciliate the approbation of our constituents. In this view, holding out different alternatives appears to be a proper measure, and among those alternatives the principle of irredeemability seems to offer itself, as a mean of acquiring the concurrence of a particular class of creditors—others will prefer other modes of funding their demands—hence the advantage, propriety and justice of holding out various propositions; and as he was fully persuaded that the public opinion would concur in every decision which appears to be the result of calm deliberation and a thorough investigation of the State of our country and the circumstances of our constituents, he doubted not that 99 out of 100, of the public creditors would subscribe to the loan; the principle is not strictly irredeemable—it provides for a gradual extinction of the debt, and within a period which will be as short as any person can contemplate, as within the probable capacity of the country to do it.

Mr. Fitzsimons, after premising that the several propositions appeared to depend on each other, said, with respect to irredeemability he had his doubts.

He did not think that this idea would meet the approbation of the people; on the other hand, they generally conceived that a public debt was a great public disadvantage, and would be for getting rid of the burthen as soon as possible, the habitual mode of reflecting on this subject is opposed to a perpetual debt; I confess I have my difficulties respecting this principle; I could wish that the period could be shortened, so that the eventual extinction should take place as soon as the abilities of the people would admit of it.

Mr. Madison was in favour of reducing the number of the alternatives; a simple, unembarrassed system is to be prefered.

Mr. Seney also objected to the adoption of the several propositions as in the report; it would render the funding system complex, and introduce such a series of calculations, as to convert the whole into an intricate science, which would be above the comprehension of persons in general; and being made an object by particular persons would give them great advantages in speculating in the funds; for these reasons he hoped the proposition would be struck out.

Mr. Sherman observed that if the whole debt was in the hands of the citizens of the United States he should think it unnecessary to introduce the irredeemable principle into the system; but as between 4 and 5 millions are in the hands of foreigners, and it is as necessary that that part should be funded as the rest, to induce them to reloan at 4 per cent. and accommodate some part of the plan to their ideas, he thought as this part of the system would not operate to the injury of the United States he was in favour of its adoption. He thought it best that the debt should be kept in the United States as much as possible: He considered it an unfavourable circumstance to have it in the hands of foreigners; but as they were in possession of such a proportion, he was for making the best terms that we could.

Mr. Page reprobated different propositions; he was in favour of a simple plain system, commensurate to the apprehension of men of plain, common understandings. He contrasted the different species of paper with different sorts of coin, and shewed there was no similarity.

FOR SALE,

TWO unimproved LOTS, well situated in the Town of Alexandria; also a Tract of LAND in Frederick County. The titles are good.—Cash, Public Securities, &c. will be received in Payment. For Terms inquire of

July 8, 1790. M'CREA & MEASE.

Mr. M'GRATH's COMPANY of COMEDIANS.

THIS EVENING

WILL BE PRESENTED

The celebrated Tragedy of

The Fair Penitent.

At the End of the Play the humorous Epilogue of

THE OLD MAN AND HIS ASS.

To which will be added the Comic Opera of

The Poor Soldier.

☞ The Doors to be opened at 6, and the Curtain to rise at 7 o'clock precisely.

†‡† Tickets to be had at the *Printing-Office*, at Mr. *Ward*'s Tavern, and at the *Theatre*.

Alexandria, July 8, 1790.

FOR SALE,

The following TRACTS *of* LAND:

ONE TRACT in Stafford County, lying on the north side of Rappahannock river, abou four miles below Fredericksburg, adjoining to the lands of Col. Burgess Ball, and Mr. Downman, and containing 400 Acres. This land is of a very excellent quality; the low ground rich, and about one half of the tract well timbered.

One TRACT lying on Sleepy-Creek, in the county of Berkeley, about four or five miles from Bath, containing 213 Acres. There is a considerable quantity of Meadow Land on this tract, and a very valuable Mill-Seat.

Four TRACTS in Hampshire county, containing, altogether, 1253 Acres.

One TRACT in the Red-Stone-Settlement, lying near to what is called Washington's Bottom, containg 300 Acres. For terms apply to

BUSHROD WASHINGTON.

Alexandria, July 8, 1790. 3w.

District Court of Virginia, ſc.

PURSUANT to the directions of the statute, in that case made and provided, *Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern*, that a libel hath been filed on the fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety, in this Court, in the name of the United States, by CHARLES LEE, Collector for the District of Alexandria, in the State and District of Virginia, against a *quarter cask of wine* of foreign growth and produce, marked $\frac{O}{M}$ imported from the Island of Saint Christophers in foreign parts, in the Schooner, Fairy, JOHNBIDLIKE, Master: The said libel stating that the said quarter cask of wine, marked as aforesaid, hath become liable to forfeiture and seizure, for that it being subject to the payment of duties was landed without a permit from the Collector of the customs for the [illegible] to the form of the statute in that case made and provided: *And notice is further hereby given*, That this Court will proceed to the trial and condemnation of the said quarter cask of wine aforesaid, at the capitol in the city of Williamsburg, on Thursday the twenty-second day of July next. Dated this twenty-sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

By Order of the Court,

WILLIAM MARSHALL, *Clerk.*

RAN away from the subscriber, living in St. Mary's county, about the month of July last, a *country-born Negro man*, named CLEM, about 30 years old, and about 5 feet 9 inches high, rather spare made, and I think has a look out of his eyes as if one or both had been formerly hurt; he has some little knowledge of the shoemaker's and carpenter's business; he was formerly the property of James Chappelear, of this county, from whom he was bought in Virginia by Mr. Francis Hamersly, and sold to the subscriber a few weeks preceeding his going off. It is thought by some that he has got over to the State of Virginia, but I am inclined to believe that the upper part of this county, and the lower part of Charles and Calvert counties he mostly frequents. Any person apprehending the said fellow and securing him in gaol, so that I get him again, shall be paid a reward of TEN DOLLARS, including what the law allows, and if brought home shall immediately be paid a reward of FIVE POUNDS currency by the subscriber, living about ten miles below the Cool-Springs—and all persons are forewarned harbouring or entertaining the said fellow at their peril.

THOMAS A. REEDER.

Maryland, June 7, 1790. 4w.

LONDON, April 19.

SINGULAR RETRIBUTION.

IT is a fact which, however singular, we can give to our readers on good authority, that on Friday last the Commissioners of Excise received, in a penny-post letter, bills to the amount of three thousand one hundred and sixty pounds.

The *envelope* contained but a very few words, stating that the writer was led solely from the impulses of his conscience to refund this sum, of which he had defrauded the revenue in the department of the Excise!

There were three bills of a thousand pounds, in each of which the name of the original payer was most carefully erased.

A Barrister having attended the assizes at York 35 years, has, by travelling betwixt Yorkshire and Westminster-Hall, gone 48,000 miles, which is equal (in distance) to twice round the globe, without ever being overturned or meeting with the smallest accident.

The glorius uncertainty of the law was fully evinced by a circumstance which passed on Saturday last at the Old Baily. A woman was indicted for stealing a *lawn cap*: The evidence of the theft was quite clear, and the poor creature trembled for her fate; when lo! the cap turned out to be *muslin*, and the prisoner was acquitted.

A person named Dean, reputed to be worth at least 2000l. was convicted at Stafford Assizes of stealing iron from the Mersey Canal, and was sentenced to be transported for fourteen years.

ST. EUSTATIUS, May 11.

On the 7th inst. the Governor of the French quarter of the island of St. Martin, wrote to the commandant of the Dutch quarters demanding an inhabitant of the French quarter, who had been arrested and imprisoned for a debt contracted with a Dutch subject: Scarce was the letter delivered, containing the demand, and without any previous notice given, than twenty five French soldiers and nine burghers of the French quarter, entered the town of Great-Bay, proceeded immediately to the prison, broke it open and took away not only the man they were in quest of, but also liberated another prisoner, a subject of Holland: The only soldier on duty, when this act of violence and breach of national faith was committed, did all that it was in the power of a single person, to prevent the outrage; but after wounding some of the assailants with his sword, and being overpowered, and much bruised and wounded, he could not prevent their putting their design in execution. The transition between their entering the town and quitting it, was so sudden that the commandant had not time to fire an alarm, or to muster his forces to oppose them.

BOSTON, June 22.

Captain Holmer arrived at Salem on Saturday from Nantz. He brings no accounts of any remarkable disturbances in France; on the contrary, every thing appeared to be tranquil---the people were happy in the revolution which had been effected---the badges of party were laying aside, the Nobles who had quitted the kingdom were invited by authority to return, and occupy their estates; many had accepted the invitation, and the estates of those who should not return, within a fixed time, were to be confiscated.

Captain Thayer sailed from the Downs May 8, where all his hands (foreigners) were impressed, on the report of a war with Spain, and the press was very general all over England.

NEW-YORK, June 29.

Last Friday the sloop of war Galvestown, Capt. Don A. Francoſos arrived at this port in sixteen days from the Havanna.

The immediate business of this *sloop of war*, fully armed, manned and victualled, seems (with the mission of the *Echo* sloop, some time since, from the British court) to be *state cabinet secrets*. If we may be allowed to hazard *conjecture*, two recent and momentous circumstances open an ample field, viz. The intended visit of of M'Gillivry, with Indian head men, to Congress (which indicates some success to the expedition of Col. Willet) and the probability of war between Spain and England. The former is known to have been a subject of jealousy at the Spanish court—may not this constitute part of the business? On the other hand, there may possibly be enclosed despatches to the supreme executive of the United States, requesting *neutrality* in the latter case, and a privilege of *refitting*, &c.

It is said, that no intelligence had arrived at the Havanna, previous to the sailing of this vessel, respecting a Spanish war.

It is also rumoured, that the Spanish court have ceded to the United States *the free and unmolested navigation of the Mississippi*.

We learn further, that 50,000 new rix dollars have been deposited in the bank of New-York, from on board this vessel, but for what purpose has not yet transpired.

A country gentleman, who came to town on a visit of a few days, in hopes of being entertained in hearing the debates of Congress, begs leave to present his compliments to a number of elegant-looking citizens who come to the gallery every day. The request which the country gentleman has now to make, is, that those who are fond of almonds, walnuts and brown hullers, will be so good as to have them cracked at home every morning, so that, when they make their exhibition in the gallery, they may proceed to eating; as the platoon firing of teeth against the corps of nut-shells, prevents the spectators from hearing some of the best speakers in the House.

After the gentlemen have secured the kernels, it is requested they would be so obliging as to pocket the shells, as the noise of pedestrial troops, proudly crushing them to atoms, produces the most inharmonious sounds that could possibly be invented to distract the ears of those who may happen to have musical souls, in the vicinity of this crash of matter.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, April 3.

"Thursday Dr. Walker, professor of natural history in the University here, concluded the first course of his lectures on agriculture, that has ever been delivered in Britain as a branch of academical education. The gentlemen who attended the class, invited him afterwards to an entertainment, that they might have an opportunity of expressing to him collectively their acknowledgments and thanks for the instruction they had received; and at that meeting an agricultural society was projected, which,

under his patronage and direction may prove of essential service to the practical farmer, and tend to the general diffusion of georgical science over the country."

JULY 1.

SENATE of the UNITED STATES.

We hear that the Senate had, yesterday, under their consideration, a bill respecting a PERMANENT RESIDENCE; which was agreed to on the *PATOWMACK*. A question arose respecting the term of years Congress should remain at a *temporary* seat, which is not yet decided; but it is said, that a majority of 13 to 12 (exclusive of the Vice-President's vote, and Col. Gunn's, who was absent) have agreed upon New-York for the temporary residence.

For the permanent residence on the Patowmack.

YEAS.

Messrs. Langdon, Patterson, Elmer, Morris, M'Clay, Read, Bassett, Carroll, Henry, Lee, Walker, Johnston, Hawkins, Izard, Butler, Few—16.

NAYS.

Messrs. Wingate, Strong, Dalton, Stanton, Foster, Johnson, Ellsworth, Schuyler, King.—9.

For the temporary residence at New-York.

YEAS.

Messrs. Strong, Dalton, Stanton, Foster, Johnson, Ellsworth, Schuyler, King, Patterson, Johnson, Izard, Butler, Few.—13.

NAYS.

Messrs. Langdon, Elmer, Morris, M'Clay, Read, Bassett, Carroll, Henry, Lee, Walker, Hawkins, Wingate.—12.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in ——— England, to his friend in America.

"SINCE I wrote you last I have been in London, about the ——— which I informed you was detained here by the Collector; he alledging she was not navigated according to law. As you are much concerned in *American* vessels, I think it necessary to give you a particular account of this transaction, and also to inform you of some very alarming proceedings going forward, on this side the Atlantic, against American shipping in general. You are acquainted that the British Navigation Act, requires, that the master and three fourths of the mariners on board all foreign vessels trading to England, be subjects of the country the ships belong to. Now it is necessary that the Captain and three-fourths of the mariners of every American vessel coming to England, should be subjects of America at the time independence was granted by England. When the —— arrived here, she had 14 people on board, out of which number the Captain and 10 of the people were really Americans, the remaining three were Englishmen, who had become citizens since the war—according to the present construction of the British navigation act, she had one more real American on board than the law requires, but 5 of the above number were apprentices, which the Collector would not allow to be numbered as mariners, the vessel was in consequence detained till he had the opinion of the commissioners of the customs; but this being too *difficult a question* for them to resolve, it was referred to the Attorney General, and after detaining the vessel 7 weeks, with her cargo on board, he gave his opinion that she was navigated according to law.

I wish to remark, that apprentices on board English vessels are always allowed to be mariners by the Collector, underwriters, and every other person. When an American vessel arrives here, the Collector has all the crew up to the custom-house, and makes them swear *where they were born, how old they are, how and where they have been employed, &c.* in short, it is a species of inquisition which the collector has instituted against the Americans only, as he makes no such inquiry of vessels belonging to any other foreign nation, and I am sorry to add that this partial conduct of the Collector is approved of by people in power, for I saw a letter from Lord Hawkesbury, who particularly mentioned it; this letter was in answer to one wrote him by the merchants of this place, desiring something might be done for the benefit of British shipping, to counteract the 10 per cent. discount, on all goods imported into the United States, in American vessels. He recommends that the merchants here should reduce the freight of their vessels, which he says would be only for a short time, and that by *their exerting themselves against American vessels, and by the collector's being particularly strict with them*, in a short time it must have a good effect, and that as soon as he had gained the necessary information in the business, he promised that something should be done.——

I have also been informed, that the merchants here have wrote out to America, giving positive orders not to ship any goods on board American vessels; and without something is done in this business, the sooner you set them on fire the better.—You will also take notice, that a British subject becoming a citizen of America since the war, cannot hold any part of an American vessel."

—The above facts are undoubted, coming from the very best authority.

From a late Irish Paper.

DOES FRANCE EXIST?

——YES, all of her exists that is worthy to do so. Her dungeons indeed exist no longer, the iron doors are forced, the massy walls are thrown down, and the liberated spectres, trembling between joy and horror, may now blazon the infernal secrets of their prison house. Her cloistered monks no longer exist, nor does the soft heart of sensibility beat behind the grate of a convent, but the best affections of the human mind, permitted to flow in their natural channel, diffuse their friendly influence over the brightening prospect of domestic happiness. Favourites, and the creatures of Kings, exist there no longer; but MAN, the creature of God, exists there. Millions of men exist there, who only now, truly begin to exist, and hail, with shouts of grateful acclamation, the better birth day of their country.

Go on, generous Nation, set the world an example of virtues as you have of talents. Be our model, as we have been yours. May the spirit of Wisdom, the spirit of Moderation, the spirit of Firmness, guide and bless your Counsels. Overcome our wayward perverseness by your steadiness and temper. Silence the scoff of your enemies and the misgiving fears of your timorous well-wishers. Go on to destroy the empire of prejudices, that empire of gigantic shadows, which are only formidable while they are not attacked. Cause to succeed to the mad ambition of conquest, the peaceful industry of commerce, and the simple useful toils of agriculture.

May you never lose sight of the great principle you have held forth, *the natural equality of men.* May you never forget, that without public spirit there can be no liberty; that without virtue there may be a confederacy, but cannot be a community. May you, and may we, consigning to oblivion every less generous competition, only contest, who shall set the brightest example to the nations, and may its healing influence be diffused till the reign of Peace shall spread

——— "from shore to shore,
"Till WARS shall cease, and SLAVERY be no more."

ALEXANDRIA, July 8.

Extract of a letter from a Delegate in Congress, to a Gentleman in this County, dated July 1, 1790.

"This day a bill passed the Senate for establishing the permanent seat of the government within 60 miles of tide water, on the Maryland shore, on the banks of the Patowmack, at the expiration of ten years. The temporary residence, in the mean time, to be the city of Philadelphia. The place for the permanent seat will be chosen under the direction of the President. This bill will certainly pass our House—after which the public business will be harmoniously arranged."

On Saturday last a youth about 12 years of age, the son of Mr. John Wise of this Town, fell from a Wharf into the River, and was drowned. As he was subject to fits, it is supposed his fall was occasioned by one.

CAPTAIN GREENWAY'S MARINE LIST.

ARRIVED.

Sloop Polly, Ellwood, Philadelphia.

SAILED.

Brig Ranger, Simpson, Falmouth.
Sloop Resolution, Saunders, Providence.

By the ship Maryland, Capt. Rose, just arrived in this River, we have received European accounts as late as the 17th of May; from which the following articles are extracted:

FRANKFORT *(Germany)* April 23.

THE following is said to be the Emperor's last will and testament; and which we are assured is authentic; "In the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. As wills, and the legacies contained in them, generally occasion numerous difficulties, disputes, and law suits, I have made mine in such a manner as to preclude all those inconveniences. At my death, I recommend my soul to God; and as to my body, I care little about it; I require only the usual rites to be bestowed on it. I leave whatever money is found at my decease to my states; my domains and free lands to my successor, the Archduke Leopold; and as for the masses and alms to be said and done for me after my death, I will endeavour to acquit myself of that duty while I am alive. (Signed) JOSEPH."

MARSEILLES, May 2.

The popular suspicion which had been long entertained, that M. Calvet, the Commandant of Fort St. John, was disinclined to the interests of the Revolution, broke out on the morning of the 30th of April with the utmost violence. At ten o'clock the National Guard assembled under arms in the Grand Place, and with twenty-two pieces of cannon taken from the vessels in the harbour, marched to the gate of the citadel to dislodge the garrison.

On being summoned to surrender, M. Calvet replied to the summons in a tone of the most supreme contempt for the mob.

The armed citizens placed themselves in order of attack.—Another summons was then sent to the Commandant, to which he perfidiously replied by a discharge of twelve pieces of cannon. Twenty-two persons were killed by the fire. The attack then commenced with the most inconceivable ardour. A breach was effected in about half an hour; and on the entrance of a body of the National Guards, the garrison, consisting of five thousand men, laid down their arms.

The people now clamorously demanded the punishment of Calvet. Accordingly, this Launay of Marseilles speedily expiated his guilt. He was hanged in the first breach made in the walls of the fortress. His head was carried on a pike throughout the whole day in the streets of Marseilles.

Four hundred and seventeen persons lost their lives in this affair.

LONDON, May 12---15.

Government it is said have received the following important advice from our Consul at the Court of Spain, viz. that an alliance, offensive, and defensive, has just been solemnly ratified between the King of Spain and Sardinia, the Empress of Russia, and the States of Venice, in order to resist by force the present politics of the British and Prussian Cabinets.

The insurance from London to the West-Indies, is now done at 15l. per cent.

Extract of a letter from Harwich, May 2.

"On Friday last the noted Paul Jones, lately an Admiral in the Russian service, landed from a packet boat at this place. Being dressed in the Russian uniform, his person was not recognized till after his baggage was sent to the Custom-House for examination, when the outside directions of one or two parcels caused the discovery. The populace, having gained information of his arrival, surrounded the inn where he was; and were not sparing in denouncing their resolution of exercising vengeance upon him, if they laid hold of him; in consequence of which he privately escaped out of town the same day."

The dissolution of Parliament depends wholly on the event of a Spanish war. If hostilities are found necessary, a new Parliament will be immediately called; as no Minister would choose to enter into a war with a Parliament near its expiration:——If things blow over, Parliament may probably sit some time longer.

A comparative statement of the English and Spanish navy, made by a correspondent, and, we sincerely hope, founded in truth, makes the number of the former 264, of the latter 145,—a majority of 119 in favour of Old England.

"The 24th being the earliest day on which it is calculated that the messenger from Spain, with his Catholic Majesty's answer to the remonstrances of the British ministry, can arrive, nothing certain relative to our present dispute with the Spaniards can be pronounced. Even the best informed members of the Cabinet scarce form a conjecture on the subject. And as it is possible that from accident, or unavoidable delays, the arrival of the messenger may be two or three days later, we must wait with patience till he comes, when we shall take the first opportunity of laying the result of his message before our readers.

Monday last two transports sailed from Plymouth for Quebec, with four companies of artillery, and a quantity of ordinance stores on board, which went without a convoy;—a proof, perhaps, that ministry do not expect a war soon.

The confidence of the public respecting peace and war, begins now to increase in favour of the former. Fifty guineas are at present given to receive one hundred, if we have a war with Spain. But though our tranquility on the side of the Spaniards may be re-established, it does not seem perfectly secure in other parts. All the accounts brought over by the last mails from Germany, are filled with the military preparations making in that quarter; and should a war break out, between Prussia and Austria, it will be hardly possible for England to go free.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, May 8.

"The face of things here has taken a very sudden change, and bears all the appearance of war. The workmen are busily employed in our dock-yards in getting a fleet ready for sea, and the same bustle pervades the military departments.—These unexpected appearances are in consequence of some recent despatches from the Court of London, with whom the report is, we are shortly to unite in a war against Spain."

Another revolution, favourable to the liberties of human nature, has taken place in Germany. The inhabitants of the country of Malmedy and Stavelot have not only driven away their Prince Abbe and all his Counsellors, but the Elector of Cologne's troops, sent to keep the peace; all of whom have been obliged to take the route to Cologne.

BRISTOL, May 17.

Extract of a letter from London, Saturday evening 6 o'clock, May 15, 1790.

"Without any apparent cause (for no fresh intelligence had been received this morning at any of the public offices) the stocks have got up two per cent. since yesterday. The 3 per cents were yesterday done at 71¾ up to 72, and this day they were done at 74 and 74¼. The report circulated this day se'nnight, that the prince William Henry East-Indiaman was taken by the Spaniards, is proved to have been a 'Change-Alley trick, like the rumour of a man of war being captured, done for the purpose of sinking the value of stock, which being known now to be false reports, the funds will continue to get up again, unless any government intelligence of importance should arrive to depress them. All was peace this morning in 'Change-Alley, and buying and selling went on more quietly than any day for this fortnight past.—Pressing on the river and in town goes on as briskly as ever."

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE, &c.

Occasioned by Reflection on the tragical Death of Miss A——p, late of Boston, who put a period to her existence by poison.

AH wretched fate! by man allur'd,
The hapless Female pines,
Her reputation once obscur'd,
Alas! no more it shines.

Seduc'd from innocence to go,
What horror seiz'd the Fair:
Celestial peace exchang'd for woe,
Bright hope for black despair.

No polish'd marble shall impart
Where her remains are laid,
Yet oft a Parent's pensive heart,
Shall trace the solemn shade.

Ye happy Fair! by virtue led,
Approv'd by smiling fame,
One tear let Sweet compassion shed,
And *pity* while you *blame.*

Alexandria, July 4, 1790.

LANDS FOR SALE ON A LONG CRDIT.

By virtue of a Power of Attorney from the Right Hon. *Charles Earl of Tankerville*, and the Hon. *Henry A. Bennett*, Esq; we will sell the following TRACTS or PARCELS of LAND, at any time when we can agree with a purchaser or purchasers. One fourth part of the purchase-money to be paid in six months; another fourth in twelve months; another in eighteen months; and the balance in two years from the day of sale; the purchaser or purchasers, giving bond, with approved security for payment of the purchase-money, with interest thereon from the day of sale, if the payments are not punctually made at the stipulated periods—Viz.

THREE LOTS at Clish; one containing 65 acres; another 245¼; the other 263½; all adjoining; but will be sold separately, or in a body, as may best suit purchasers. The nearest of these lots are not more than one, and the most distant more than two miles from the rising Town of Alexandria; convenient to fishing and fowling; some of the land cleared, under fences, and has dwelling and other necessary houses, with a quantity of timber, and a very great stock of wood upon it. One of them on Hunting-Creek has the advantage of a fine hill, from whence there is a beautiful prospect of Alexandria, the River Patowmack, and the country of Virginia and Maryland around. Adjoining the above lots is another, containing 11¼ acres; on which there has, for many years past, been a mill: It is an excellent mill seat; but at present has only the remains of an old mill-house, standing upon a fine stream within a mile and a half of Alexandria.—About six miles from Alexandria, five from George-Town, and the same distance from the Little Falls, is another LOT, containing 185 acres, lying upon Lubber Branch and Four-Mile-Run; upon which there is a considerable quantity of heavy white oak timber, and wood in great plenty; several acres of meadow may be made, and there is a good mill-seat upon it.—Upon the branches of Difficult-Run, about 18 miles from Alexandria, lying on the great road leading to Leesburg and Winchester, within 2½ miles of the canal at the Great Falls, and not more than 15 miles from George-Town, in Maryland, is a body of LAND, containing altogether 1619 acres, laid off into 10 lots of different sizes; the smallest 82, and the largest not more than 323 acres. This land is well watered and timbered, has improvements of plantations, houses, fencing, &c. In several parts of it the soil is good, and in many places well adapted for meadow and grass; and immediately on the main road is an excellent stand for a public house, which, with a little improvement, may be made a most valuable place, as it is extremely convenient for the business of a tavernkeeper.—Also, adjoining this tract, is another of 301 acres, called the MINE TRACT, in which there is a most valuable and rich mine of COPPER and SILVER. It was worked within these 40 years last past, and yielded to the satisfaction of the then partners; but, by their deaths and other circumstances, it has been neglected ever since. Two ninths of the ore in any part of the tract, and two ninths of the whole tract, we have the disposal of at present, and daily expect a power to sell two ninths more. The ease with which this mine may be worked, the most excellent quality of the copper, and its vicinity to the rising Towns of Alexandria, George-Town, Winchester, and Frederick-Town, and its being within 2½ miles of navigation, must render it an estate of great value, if it was in the hands of a person or persons who understand the business of mining, as, with very little expense, the ore may be raised.—About 50 miles from Alexandria, 40 from George-Town, 30 from Winchester, and 15 from Frederick-Town, in Maryland, lying along Patowmack River upwards of five miles, and between the Catoctan-Mountain and Short Hills, is a rich and fertile body of LAND, called the CATOCTAN TRACT, containing 11973¼ acres, on which there are upwards of one hundred farms; about half of them are leased for two and three lives, at Ten Dollars per 100 acres per annum, and the residue occupied by tenants at will, and may be rented in future at 5 to £. 15 per annum very readily. This land lies perhaps in as healthy, as beautiful and plentiful a country, as any in America. It produces all sorts of grain, tobacco, and hemp in abundance, and has meadows and mill-seats upon it; also an inexhaustible store of building and lime stone. We will sell it altogether, or in farms, as we can agree. If one person purchases the whole, we will extend the time of payment to the satisfaction of the purchaser, he giving us a security for payment in the land; or, if leases for lives are preferred, we will grant them at an annual rent of Ten Dollars per hundred acres, the lessee giving an adequate sum to be agreed on for such lease, payable every six months, in the same manner as herein before mentioned, in case of an absolute sale.—The title to the lands, the plats, and the powers to sell them, may be seen at any time by applying to the subscribers.

R. T. HOOE,
CHARLES LITTLE, } Agents.

Alexandria, May 25, 1790. (t. f.)

☞ THE business formerly transacted in LEESBURGH, under the firm of JOHN MATHIAS and CO. being dissolved, all those who have unsettled accounts are requested to settle the same with JOHN MATHIAS, who carries on the business in his own name.

Leesburgh, June 24, 1790.

VALUABLE LANDS AND GRIST-MILL FOR SALE ON CREDIT.

WILL BE SOLD, on the premises, at public sale, on the days and on the terms herein mentioned, (if not before sold at private sale) the following TRACTS of LAND. One half of the purchase-money to be paid in 12 months, and the other half in 2 years from the day of sale; the purchaser or purchasers giving bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase-money, with interest from the day of sale if not punctually paid—

ON Monday the 30th of August next, one TRACT of 300 ACRES, lying on the edge of Loudoun and Fairfax Counties, within half a mile of Difficult-Bridge, and one mile from the Great-Falls of Patowmack, and bounded on the lower side by Difficult-Run. Of this tract a great proportion is good meadow land, and there is on it one of the best mill seats in the county.

On Wednesday the first of September, one other TRACT of about 170 ACRES, situate about 12 miles from Alexandria, adjoining that part of Ravensworth on which Mr. William Lewis lives. This land is level, and a good deal of it low land; there is on it a good frame dwelling-house, and an excellent apple orchard. This tract will be sold subject to a lease granted to Dennis M'Illmarr, the 6th of November 1787, for 20 years, at 1000lb. of crop tobacco per annum. There will also be sold with this land, a LEASE, for one life, of one Tract of about 126 Acres adjoining it, subject to a rent of £. 3 per annum.

On Thursday the second of September next, one other TRACT of about 1200 ACRES, situate in Back-Lick and Indian-Runs, about 6 miles from Alexandria. There is of this tract a large proportion of good meadow lands, and about 30 acres now in grass; there is on it a large GRIST-MILL entirely new and complete, with a pair of Burr and a pair of Cologne stones—also a large barn and stables, dwelling-house and out-houses, principally new; and an old and a young apple and peach orchard.

On Friday the third of September next, one other TRACT of 100 ACRES, between 2 and 3 miles from Alexandria, and contiguous to the land on which the Rev. Mr. Fairfax now lives—part of it is in view of the Town.

HEPBURN & DUNDAS,

—WHO HAVE ALSO FOR SALE,—

WEST INDIA RUM in hogsheads; LISBON WINE in quarter casks; GREEN and BOHEA TEA; and a variety of *DRY GOODS* as usual, which they will dispose of very low for CASH, COUNTRY PRODUCE, or PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Alexandria, June 17, 1790.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND lying in Loudoun County, Virginia, between Broad-Run and Goose-Creek, within 8 miles of Leesburg, and 35 of Alexandria, convenient to several good grist mills on the streams above mentioned. This tract or parcel of land contains 300 ACRES, 100 of which are now cleared and under good fencing, and will produce every kind of grain or tobacco equal to any land in this part of the county. There are on the premises a good dwelling-house, with a stone chimney and cellar, an apple-house and cellar under it, kitchen, dairy and other out-houses, 500 bearing apple trees, and about the same quantity of peach trees that have borne four years, and cherry trees of different kinds. There are 40 acres of meadow ground, 12 of which are now in timothy, and the rest may be reclaimed with very little expense.—Also, will be sold 270 Acres adjoining said lot of land, with good improvements, such as houses, orchards and meadows, belonging to Peter Etcher. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to the subscriber living on the premises.

JOHN PILES.

Broad-Run Church, June 23, 1790. 3w.

N. B. Possession may be had about Christmas, and a good deed will be given. Also will be sold corn, fodder and stock, such as sheep and cows.

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE,

For ready Cash, or Crop-Tobacco,

THE LEASE of that valuable Lot of Land lying on Goose-Creek, Loudoun County, containing 182 acres, whereon *Henry Humphries* now lives. This lease is for lives, and at the very low rent of £. 3 per annum; it is renewable forever.—The large road, generally called the Carolina Road, runs through this land. The soil is good, a considerable part of which is bottom land: About half of this land is cleared, and in good repair. There are houses, orchards, &c. thereon. A good title will be made the purchaser of the aforesaid lease.

Also, several likely Country-born NEGROES. For further particulars, inquire of Mr. *Samuel Love*, of Loudoun County, Virginia, or of the subscriber, living in Maryland, within 4 miles of Alexandria.

July 1, 1790. RICHARD COURTS.

FOR SALE,

In the TOWN of ALEXANDRIA,

A LOT of GROUND, very conveniently situated on Fairfax-Street, between Mr. *Jonathan Swift*'s store and the Library; containing about 26 feet front, and extending 83 feet back towards the River. For terms apply to Mr. *James Lawrason*, in Alexandria, or the subscriber, living in Fairfax County, about 10 miles from said Town, on the road leading to Colchester.

RICHARD CHICHESTER.

June 28, 1790.

Robinson, Sanderson & Company

HAVE IMPORTED, per the Esther, Capt. Ledger, from Whitehaven, in addition to their Assortment received per the Lancaster, Capt Brown,

BRITANNIAS,
Irish Linens,
Sheetings,
Sail-Canvas, from No. 1 to 8,
Tammies & Durants,
Men's Fashionable riding Hats,
Osnaburg, coloured, stitching and Nuns' Thread,
Wool & Cotton Cards,
Hardware assorted in small Boxes,
7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window-Glass,
White Lead, Spanish Brown, Yellow, } Ground in Oil,
Oil in Jars,
F FF FFF Gunpowder,
Gilt Trunks.

They have also for Sale,

LIVERPOOL, LISBON and IVICA SALT, which will be sold low by the Quantity,
SHERRY per the Quarter-Cask,
CLARET per the Case of 3 Dozen each,
PORK in Barrels, of an excellent Quality,
HERRINGS do.
TAR.

Alexandria, June 1, 1790.

Jesse Taylor

HATH JUST IMPORTED,

In the *Betsy*, Capt. *Messenger*, from *Liverpool*,

A general Assortment of

GOODS,

Suitable to the Season, which he will sell on the lowest terms, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Alexandria, May 19, 1790. (t. f.)

Bryan Hampson

Hath for SALE, at his STORE, opposite Doctor CRAIK's,

WEST-INDIA RUM; New-England Rum; Cogniac Brandy; old Spirits; Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon and Teneriffe Wines; mould and dipped Candles by the Box or small Quantity; white and brown Soap; Hyson, Green, Souchong and Bohea Teas; Coffee; loaf and brown Sugars; Cotton and Wool Cards; sweeping and scrubbing Brushes; white Wine Vinegar; Marseilles Oil; Lemons and Oranges by the Box or Dozen; Hair-Powder; Mustard, &c &c.—which he will sell low for Cash. (t. f.)

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living at the old Court-House, in Fairfax County, Virginia, on the 23d day of Feb. last, *an Irish indented Servant Woman*, named *Matty Brown*, about 29 years of age, five feet high, fresh complexion, has lost one or two of her front teeth, short light hair, is remarkably fond of liquor, and sings well. She has sundry cloaths with her, but is very dirty in her person. She lived part of her time with Mr. *Benjamin Shreeve*, in Alexandria. The last time I heard of her, she was in Colchester. She has a sister, who served part of her time with Mr. *Jonathan Swift*, of Alexandria, who sold her to Mr. *Henry Gunnell*, who in a short time gave up her indentures. It is probable my woman is with, and concealed by, her said sister.—Any person taking the said woman and bringing her to me, at the old Court-House, or Mr. *Michael Gretter*, in Alexandria, or securing her in any gaol, so that I get her again, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home.

JAMES COLLINS.

June 1, 1790. (t. f.)

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on the 5th of April, from the subscriber, living at the mouth of Piscataway-Creek, in Prince George's County, Maryland, a *Mulatto Negro slave*, by the name of BEN, 24 years or age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high; he has had the small-pox, which discovers itself in his face; his shins are uncommon, being remarkably crooked. It is not in my power to describe his dress, as he has several suits of cloaths with him which I do not know the colours of. I make not doubt, as he is an artful fellow, and has already passed as a freeman in Virginia, that he will change his name. He was taken up the 12th of this month in Loudoun County, in Virginia, by a certain *Thomas Dyer*, who lives near the Great-Falls, but the Negro has been too artful for Dyer and made his escape. Whoever apprehends the said Negro, and secures him so that I can get him again, shall receive the above Reward, and, if brought home, all reasonable charges.

SAMUEL BOND.

June 17, 1790.

TAKE NOTICE.

IF Mr. WILLIAM HARWOOD, who arrived from England about the year 1774, and brought a son with him, a lad about 10 or 11 years of age, and it is supposed settled a plantation near Fredericksburg or Alexandria, will apply to Mr. T. GREEN, Printer, Fredericksburg, he will hear of something to his advantage.

Any information respecting the said HARWOOD will be kindly received.

ALEXANDRIA: Printed by HANSON and BOND.